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including:

1	4. The method as set forth in claim 1, wherein the mixture of		
2	plastics is subjected to an analysis for material degradation, and the plastics		
3	contained in the mixture of plastics are sorted and separated according to colours if		
4	the analysis establishes that a predetermined degree of degradation has not been		
5	exceeded.		
1	5. The method as set forth in claim 1, wherein plastics (LDPE,		
2	PP) with different melting temperatures, which are obtained as a mixture by means		
3	of or after separation according to colours, are separated thermally by means of a		
4	thermal scanner		
1	6. The method as set forth in claim 5, wherein the thermal		
2	scanner includes a conveying means comprising a perforated support on which the		
3	plastics (LDPE, PP) to be thermally separated are transported and heated to a		
4	temperature at which at least one of the plastics (LDPE, PP) is in a free-flowing		
5	and at least one other of the plastics (LDPE, PP) is in a solid state of aggregation.		
1	7. The method as set forth in claim 6, wherein a plastic (LDPE)		
2	which has been transferred to a free-flowing state of aggregation by being heated is		
3	collected in a cooling bath to be re-solidified.		
1	8. The method as set forth in claim 1, wherein		
2	the mixture of plastics, having been separated from the non-plastics		
3	contained in a mixture of material, is washed with a washing fluid, and the washing		
4	fluid - together with washed out organic material contained in it - is fed to a bio gas		
5	power station comprising a bio gas generator which generates methane gas from the		
6	organic material by means of micro-organisms;		
7	the methane gas is combusted in a gas turbine; and		
8	a combustion gas from the gas turbine is used to produce processing		
9	energy for sorting and separating the plastics.		
1	9. A plant for recycling plastics and preferably also for		
2	recycling other materials contained in a mixture of refuse material, said plant		
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4	a)	a first type-separating means with which plastics and	
5		non-plastics are separated;	
6	b)	a second type-separating means with which the plastics	
7	0)	separated from the non-plastics are separated according to	
8		types of plastic;	
		opped of primote,	
9	wherein		
10	c)	the plastics from the first type-separating means are	
11	,	transported to a colour separating means in which the plastics	
12		are sorted and separated according to colours and transported	
13		in fractions of colours to the second type-separating means.	
	10	The might as set fouth in claim 0, wherein the colour	
1	10. The plant as set forth in claim 9, wherein the colour		
2	separating means comprises a carrousel extractor in which the fractions of plastics,		
3	sorted according to colours, are individually subjected to extraction using a hot		
- 4	extraction medium.		
_1	11.	The plant as set forth claim 9, wherein the second	
2	type-separating means comprises a thermal scanner which comprises a conveying		
3	means with a perforated support for plastics and preferably a cooling means		
4	arranged underneath the perforated support, in a hot gas tunnel.		
1	12.	The plant as set forth in claim 9 further comprising a bio gas	
2		bio gas generator topped by at least one gas turbine, wherein:	
	•		
3		o gas generator generates methane gas, by means of	
4	micro-organisms, from the organic material removed from the mixture of material		
5	in the plant;		
6	the me	ethane gas is combusted in the gas turbine; and	
7	a com	bustion gas from the gas turbine is used to produce processing	
8	energy and/or the ga	s turbine is used to produce electrical energy for the plant.	
1	13.	The plant as set forth in claim 9 further comprising a chip	
1	IJ.	The plant as set form in claim 7 further comprising a city	

and fibre recycling means with which re-processible chips and fibres are obtained in

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a multi-stage chemico-thermo-mechanical method from wood refuse separated out 3 from the mixture of material in the plant. 14. The plant as set forth in claim 9, wherein 1 the plastics are subjected to an analysis for material degradation by 2 means of an analysing means; and 3 plastics are only sorted and separated according to colours if a 4 material degradation of the plastics does not exceed a predetermined degree of 5 6 degradation, and where they do exceed it, are preferably comminuted into plastic

Respectfully submitted,

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CRL/lrb

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Enclosure: Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

Dated: November 6, 2001

particles to be used as fuel.

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Kathleen Libby